

but is regarded as inadequate by itself. Restrictive marriage laws and customs are dismissed as unlikely to affect the "socially inadequate classes." For the more defective among them life segregation is the remedy indicated, and sterilization is advocated "only as supporting the more important feature of segregation when the latter agency fails to function eugenically." Eugenic education is commended as having an important place to fill, but the committee do not seem to realize that without it none of the other remedies can be made effective, because they will not have sufficient backing of public opinion.

Bulletin No. 10B is a most useful record of legislation which, however it may be criticised, is an experiment of great interest. Its essential features were communicated to the first Eugenics Congress by Mr. Van Wagenen (Problems in Eugenics, Vol. I., p. 460), and so do not require detailed notice on the present occasion. It is however worth while to mention that some of the cases which were brought before the Courts in America arising out of these laws are reported in the bulletin, together with full particulars of the laws themselves, and Bills of a similar nature which were introduced in some State legislatures, but did not reach the statute book.

EDGAR SCHUSTER.

Fairchild, H. P. *Immigration*. New York. The Macmillan Company; 1913; price 7s. 6d.; pp. XI. and 455.

THE problem of immigration is one of vital importance to America. Since the original English colonisation at the beginning of the seventeenth century the increase in population has been effected to a predominant extent in this manner, and at the present day the stream of immigration flows in an ever widening channel. The volume under review is an attempt to describe the sources, course and conditions of American immigration from the earliest times until the present day; to study the fate of the immigrants in the country of their adoption, and from these considerations to arrive at some solution of the immigration problem. This problem Mr. Fairchild states in the following words: "In the first place, it must be decided whether it is desirable for nations consciously to interfere with, and try to control, such a natural movement as this; secondly, if interference is to be undertaken, whose welfare is to be held prominently in view?" "There are four possible stand-points open to choice. First, that of the United States; second, that of the countries of source; third, that of the immigrants; fourth, that of humanity in general."

In the historical and descriptive portions of the book Mr. Fairchild has achieved a high measure of success, but when he attacks the exceedingly complex and difficult questions indicated above, though he is always interesting, he sometimes appears rather superficial. For example, when he says "the question of the desirability of immigration from the point of view of humanity as a whole, . . . is a summation of the aspects of the problem from the point of view of the United States, the countries of source, and the immigrants," he entirely disregards the effects which the economic and ethical conditions of the countries primarily concerned must have on the whole civilized world. Also his treatment of the biological effects of immigration—the aspect of the question most interesting to eugenicists—is of an unsatisfactory nature. He is, perhaps, not to be blamed for dismissing the important question whether race mixture is beneficial or harmful with the statement that the authorities seem equally divided, but when he discusses the effects of immigration on the rates of increase in the various racial constituents of the American nation he neglects much that is in the highest degree relevant. Thus he affirms that the recent decline in the native birth-rate is due to economic pressure caused by competition with backward peoples from south-eastern Europe, accustomed to a very low standard of living, of whom the stream of immigrants is now principally composed. That a corresponding

decline, for which no such cause can be assigned, has affected the birth-rate of all the more civilised European nations during the same period is entirely ignored, which shows that this question has not been at all deeply considered. The relations between birth-rate, density of population and standards of living are also matters which seem much simpler to Mr. Fairchild than they actually are, but in spite of all these faults the book may be commended as being most interesting and provocative of thought.

EDGAR SCHUSTER.

Aldrich, M. A., Carruth, W. A., Davenport, C. B., and others.
Eugenics. Twelve University Lectures. New York. Dodd,
Mead and Co.; 1914; pp. XIII. + 348.

THE progress of the eugenic movement both in the realm of practice and in the realm of science depends largely on the success of the educational campaign. This is obvious in the case of practice, and though less obvious in the case of the science, is equally certain. For experience shows that science advances most rapidly and with surest footsteps when some benefit to mankind is its immediate goal, and the object of the educational campaign is to disseminate the conviction that the practice of eugenics will confer benefits. The practical end stimulates both scientific workers and their paymaster, and on the activities of the latter the numbers and energies of the former in some measure depend.

Thus when Mrs. Huntingdon Wilson endowed a lecture at 32 of the universities in the United States she earned the gratitude of all who have the interests of eugenics at heart, and in publishing twelve of the lectures together in the volume under review she has again laid them under a debt. Acknowledging this, we yet feel bound to say that the work as it stands cannot be recommended as a satisfactory introduction to the subject. For the novice who has the perseverance and energy to read a book of this length does not want to start the subject twelve times over and to be introduced again and again to Mendel and the Jukes and the Kalikaks, any more than a person desirous of climbing the Matterhorn would be satisfied with an equivalent number of walks up Primrose Hill. Nevertheless it must be understood that this is a criticism of the necessary arrangement of the book, and not of the quality of its contents. Although the twelve lectures are not conspicuous for novelty, the method of presentation of their subject matter is in most cases well calculated to have aroused the interest of the audiences who listened to them, and to have convinced them of the soundness of the eugenic appeal. They are the more forcible because characterized by moderation and common sense. It is impossible to notice each separately so we will pick out for special mention "The First Law of Character-Making," by Dr. Holmes, of the Pennsylvania State College. Quoting largely from "Rabbi Ben Ezra," he starts by contrasting character as shown in aspiration "What I aspired to be and was not," and in doing "The vulgar mass called work," and supported by Carlyle's "Know thy work and do it," inclines to the view that the latter is more important, at any rate from the point of view of the eugenicist. He then points out forcibly with many instances how largely character as shown thus is dependent on parentage, and concludes with a plea for the eugenic ideal in marriage.

The subject of character and intellect is also treated by Professor Thorndike, the psychologist, and his lecture is well worth reading, as it contains an answer to an objection commonly made to eugenics in words more or less like these, "Even if you know the laws of heredity and how to effect selective breeding in man you would not know what qualities to select for."

It is interesting to note in these lectures how seriously the problem of selecting immigrants is being considered in America, and this leads us to speculate whether Professor Ellwood, another contributor